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17. *ACALYPHA INDICA* LINN.—A NEW RECORD FOR GARHWAL

Many European botanists explored Garhwal from the end of eighteenth century to the beginning of twentieth century and their results were published by J. F. Duthie in 1906 in the revised Strachey and Winterbottom's "Catalogue of the Plants of Kumaon and of the adjacent portions of Garhwal and Tibet". In recent years Indian Workers who collected plants in this region make no mention of its occurrence.

Acalypha indica Linn. in Sp. Pl. 1003, 1753; Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 5:416, 1887; Du-

thie in Fl. Upp. Gang. Pl. 3:108, 1920; Maheshwari in Fl. Delhi 316, 1963 & in Illustr. Fl. Delhi t. 197, 1966.

An erect annual herb, 30-80 cm. high with many spreading and ascending branches. Leaves membranous, 5×3.5 cm. Flowers minute, green in lax, erect, axillary spikes. Capsule glabrous.

G. S. Rajwar: 120 (30-9-1977) Kotdwara (Distt. Pauri). Common in waste places in dry situations. Flowering Aug.-May.

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18. OCCURRENCE OF *MYRIOPHYLLUM SPICATUM* LINN. IN RAJASTHAN

Myriophyllum spicatum Linn. (Haloragaceae), a Himalayan plant, has so far been reported from Kashmir, northern boundary of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh between 500-2,000 m. above m.s.l. (Subramanyam, K.: Aquatic Angios. 17. 1962). During botanical exploration of Bikaner district, the senior author collected *M. spicatum* L. from stagnant water in

the Rajasthan Canal near Lunkarnsar (240 m. above m.s.l.), where it grows in association with *Vallisneria spiralis* Linn. and *Potamogeton nodosus* Poir. or forms pure stands. It is interesting to note that this taxon has become fully adopted to adverse conditions. This species can be easily distinguished from other related taxa by its leaves being finely pinnated